

FRESH ARRIVALS FOR HOLIDAY TRADE!

WE RECEIVED LAST WEEK OVER

200 FINE SEAL PLUSH WRAPS!

Which will be displayed in our Cloak Department Monday Morning at such low prices that will move them off rapidly, including Sacques, Modjeskas and various other styles of short wraps; in fact, everything new and novel in the way of Ladies' Wraps, with real Monkey Fur, Seal and Beaver Trimmings, at prices ranging from \$15 to \$50.

Don't Think of Buying a Wrap Until You Have Seen Ours.

300 NEW MARKETS AT HALF-PRICE!

\$8.00
Newmarkets!
DOWN TO \$4.

\$10
Newmarkets!
DOWN TO \$5.

Infants' Wraps Just Received.

50 Fine Long and Short Wraps for Infants' in all colors. Would call special attention to our Infants' Fine Long Heavy Embroidered Cloak for Christmas Presents. The Richest and most Elaborate Garments ever shown in the State.

New Kid Gloves.

Will place on sale Monday morning our third importation this season of Ladies' and Misses' Fine Kid Gloves in the latest shades and newest embroidery. Our 5-hook Kids at \$1.25 and 7-hook Kids at \$1.50 are without an equal, and Every Pair Warranted.

Specially Attractive.

We have just received and have on exhibition in our Millinery department a special holiday importation of Fine French Pattern Hats, Trimmings and Ostrich Plumes, Ornaments, Etc., which embraces the latest and most unique styles and combination of shades.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

We are just in receipt of a second large shipment of Children's Merino Vests and Pantlets, also Union Suits in all sizes from 16 to 28 in different grades. Infants' Zephyr Shirts, Ladies' Merino, Cashmere and fine Lamb's Wool Undershirts, Fine Medicated Scarlet Suits in several different grades; Ladies' and Children's Ribbed Zephyr Skirts in all colors.

\$15
Newmarkets!
DOWN TO \$7.50.

\$20
Newmarkets!
DOWN TO \$10.

405 & 407 Houston Street
THROUGH TO
404 Main Street

W. H. TAYLOR.

405 & 407 Houston Street
THROUGH TO
404 Main Street.

LADIES' COLUMN.

American Girls Charm the Eye and Satisfy Demands, Artistic and Hygienic, Although Composite in Character.

Dresses Described for Various Occasions and Adapted to All Purposes and All Purposes—Christmas Hints.

A protest Against the Teaching of House-keeping Journals That Modern Wives Need of Constant Tutelage.



ASHION is by no means an arbitrary dictate, for that it is often termed, frequently called a queen, she may rule royally but she is not an autocrat, her laws are ever modified by laws of nature and laws of society. This truth is made evident to a careful observer of the varied costumes of different nations, and becomes strikingly manifested by an attempt to array people of one nation in the dress of that of another. An Englishwoman is not at home in a Greek gown, nor a German fitted for the costumes of the French woman. The dress of a people is a national exponent, for it is an expression of thought and may be said to index their progress in refinement and taste in art. As courtesy is, or affects to be kindness of heart, so taste is or affects to be modesty in appearance, for a lack of taste duly understood must mean coarseness, ignorance and want of sense, and manifests its legitimate results in that class of persons Americans are accustomed to describe as "loud."

If it is true that dress is the exponent of character then we conclude follows that the dress of American women would be, to use an architectural term, of the composite order, and yet it is being fast conceded that the women of this country are better dressed than those of any other. The rich blood that surges in the glowing cheek of an American damsel has been gathered from many sources, Huguenot and Puritan, Cavalier and Roundhead, Quaker and Romanist, and each has given to her a touch of heredity, and like the composite photograph she retains something of each, and her heredity has made her the most conservative of persons.

She can adopt almost any dress, and wear it becomingly. Abhorring ugliness she demands beauty, but unlike her French and English sisters she will not have them divorced, but seeks a middle ground, and is not guilty of extravagances. She reserves her jewels and gay colors for the house, and never wears the highest hat, the largest bustle or any of those outre absurdities that betoken a vacant mind and slavish following. On the street or at church,

she is quietly but elegantly dressed, her gowns modestly fitting every curve of her graceful form that is not forced out of shape by corsets tightly laced, nor distorted by unproportioned bustles, using these adjuncts to good dressing in a way to give grace to draperies and artistic roundness to the form. Thus by absence of eccentricities and gorgeousness, the American girl is fast realizing in her costume the dream of artists, and rendering just tribute to the laws of nature and of society.

Thanksgiving has fairly inaugurated the dinner-giving season, and for the next three months this form of entertainment will be popular and the dinner dress becomes a matter of thought. Rich material and elaborate trimmings are admissible on such occasions, and artists and amateurs have here ample scope to display the highest attainments in the artistic. The dinner gown of this winter is demi-trained. It is more frequently out in princess shape than in the form of a separate skirt and bodice. Its skirt draperies are long and uncinched, or if lapped at all, only in slight ripples from the waist line. It is not cut low in the neck, but invariably high or half high. The V described in the neck is never very long, the bodice is never plain, it is draped in a Greek surplice or decorated with bretelles or broad, low falling drapery revers, above which a guimpe of tulle, crepe, lisse, or China crepe. The sleeves are full to the large arm hole and rise like an epaulette at the termination of the short shoulder seam. Then they are either short puffs attached to a band around the arm above the elbow, or they reach to the elbow, fall like a bishop's sleeve over it and are gathered to a broad band. All the bands, revers, cuffs, collars, bolts and front breadths of dressy dinner gowns are profusely decorated with imitation jewel or bead embroideries, or trimmings in the form of galloons, passementeries or beaded laces or tinsel threaded gauzes. The materials are the richest brocaded silk, combined with peau de sole, faille moire, or bengaline.

A beautiful dinner-gown for a young lady is made of pompadour brocaded silk, with old rose stripes alternating with those of palest apricot, on which are delicate green leaves. The petticoat is of pistache-green faille, over which falls an accordion-pleated second skirt of apricot-lisse. The directoire overdress is of the gay pompadour brocade, with straight fronts parting over the petticoat, and full straight breadths in the back. The bodice portion opens in a deep V at the throat, and is trimmed with a shawl-like drapery of the lisse, adorned by knots of rib on in green and rose. The elbow sleeves are of the faille, with a puff beneath of the lisse. Suede gloves, pale pink silk stockings and slippers of modore kid complete the toilette.

The variety of tea gowns seem to be endless—especially as there is no special exhibition such as the trousseau of the Duchesse de Moray, nee Bianco, which was made by Ruft, for the one still more recently elaborated for Mlle. de Tredern. There seems to be no other colors in France but pink and green, moss or abstinence. A pale rose crepe de chine is fringed in goods draped like a shawl over pale green bengaline with a moss green velvet belt. Around the neck forming a point behind is brought in picturesque folds a soft lace scarf. It produces a sort of jabot. Sleeves are covered with this lace to the elbow, light d'ing. Then they are loose to the shoulders, where they bubble up very high. The plain

green bengaline train is delightfully hung and cut. It has picked ruche silk at the edge. Another tea gown is made of white moire brocaded with crimson roses opening over a wide band of milk fur, which reaches clear to the throat with a turn-over collar. On each side the moire edge is wide application embroidery in gold. The wide moire sleeves come to the elbow, finishing there with two puffs of crepe de lisse, with large flax polka dots in the back. Fur and embroidery both come down V shape. M. Ruft affects this style, as it gives, he says, tone and elegance to the figure.

The record at the altar lengthens as the days shorten, and for a simple, inexpensive costume there is nothing prettier than that made of white cashmere, henriette or valing and can be arranged effectively. A veil is almost imperative with a white robe and may be of tulle or lace. Draperies of tulle are often tacked over the train to give that vaporous and filmy look which is the poetic ideal of a bridal robe. In this case the veil may not be so long, as the drapery on the skirt makes it impossible to tell where the veil ends.

As to what may be called the attributes of evening toilets, some of the bonbonnieres are very pretty. They are in the shape of a large silk handkerchief tied cornerwise and having sprays of green and purple garlands and leaves showing at each corner. The handkerchiefs are in the brightest mixture of color and in rich silk. Others are in the form of a gigantic skirt with the hem made in satin with the calyx in velvet. The newest handkerchief have broad borders composed of several lines of silk thread in bright colors and the edges finished in tiny scallops, button-holed in the same colors. They are of the finest batiste, and the colors are principally red, blue, yellow and mauve. It is a custom now to carry several handkerchiefs at once, disposed in different pockets or other receptive places in the toilet; and these are taken out for use or display according to handiness or the whim of the belle.

Turned down lace trills are as popular as ever. Delicate arrangements of lace and ribbon are worn. Chemisettes supplement all V-shaped bodices for day wear.

English women still wear the bustle, and the skirts of their walking dresses are cut short. Tan, grey, black and white gloves are the only colors used in a fashionable woman's outfit.

Immense round collars of lace or colored crepe, fluted in Pierrot style, are adopted by young ladies.

Lace bows of white or cream are highly becoming and impart a charming dressiness to a costume.

The convenient folds of narrow ribbon are still popular, and may terminate in a short jabot if desired.

Exquisite collars of shaded moire ribbon, two inches wide, and of any becoming color, open in the back, are folded to point in front and finished with a cravat bow of the same.

Hats are all low-crowned this winter, but in their trim there is a great variety of shapes. The following are among the most stylish models out:

Fine silk braiding on cloth is very much the fashion for walking costumes. The braiding should be chosen of the same color as the cloth. The underskirt should be of silk, otherwise the costume is much too heavy.

High collars of white gauze laid in folds and striped with gilt are very stylish. A

width of the gauze laid in Chevron folds, with two ends arranged in a sailor knot, forms a pretty plastron finish.

An elegant collar is made of two pieces of Mechlin lace joined together on the plain edge and laid in lengthwise folds around the neck. It is closed in front by a bow of the lace and two small bows of rich wide ribbon.

A pretty confection of plat Val lace is so laid in lace plaits that the lace gradually widens to a point in front. The collar is ornamented with two rosettes of satin ribbon, and ribbon loops and ends adorn the point of the plastron.

The correct way to wear the long veils now in use is to bring one end down beside the right ear, pass it quite around the neck, then draw it through and let the extra length flow at will. Much the same fashion answers for the long feather boa that hangs from the side of the new English hats.

The correct dinner dress has the directoire redingote made of steel gray armure silk, covered with interlaced rings of black and gold. The front, of plain gray armure, is beautifully adorned with gray and gold cord passementerie arranged at the foot of the skirt, the waist and throat in elaborate designs. There is a plastron of gray crepe attached to a high collar covered with passementerie.

A pretty way to make an afternoon dress is to form the overskirt of three widths of cashmere, this as long as the under skirt. Skirt or plait this to a belt, but open it the entire length of the front, and wear a petticoat beneath of watered silk. Let most of the fullness of the overdress be massed at the back. Make a Russian jacket of the cashmere, or, for more dressy use, velvet, this open over a vest or blouse of the moire.

A new veil, which is both coquettish and comfortable, is made to fall below the face, and is drawn backward under the chin, and also at the top, by the narrow ribbon run through the lace that edges it. It is made of black dotted net edged with Chantilly lace all around, and is large enough to meet in the back where it is much shortened, and long enough to reach above the brim of the round hat or the bonnet.

A FEW CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Work Basket—Get a rush hat, edge the brim with coarse wire, hiding the wire with a chenille or silk cord. Push the crown of the hat down as far as it will go and fasten in the hollow a pretty pin cushion covered with some bright material. The brim must be lined with the same colors, then turned up and bent about so as to make three little pockets. It is easy to see how to do this when it is ready. Where the brim touches the crown it must be sewed strongly and the places covered with an ornament or bow of ribbon.

Blotters are appropriate to give gentlemen, and one is made by fastening sheets of blotting paper together with a piece of fine card for the front, with a handsome ribbon bow. Glid the edge of all and paint a pretty design upon the front. A good one is to represent in outline a little pig escaping from a broken pen, with the words "Excuse haste and a poor pen," or the front may be covered with satin or plush handsomely embroidered.

Pretty Stand Cover—Get a square or oblong piece of butcher's linen and have some shawl all-over pattern stamped upon it to be worked around the outer edges in etching stitch with the heavy rope linen of bright colors, and fill up the inside with coral stitch or any other fancy

stitch done with some contrasting color in silk.

Household.

A MILD PROTEST.

Of articles on household lore and domestic economy there is no end. Women are instructed as to their duties until instruction would seem to have reached its utmost limit. Every hour of their time is mapped out and laid down for them, from the rising of the sun to its going down. They are told how to dress their children, and how to wash them; how to punish, how to feed them, and how they should be undressed and put to bed. They are told how to treat their servants, how to wash their dishes, and how to make their beds. Sweeping and dusting, washing and ironing, would appear to have been hitherto unknown arts, and the cooking of food a recent discovery.

There is no household duty too small, no small thing too trifling to escape the vigilant eye of the domestic instructor. Does a woman, indeed, come to her place as housekeeper, wife, and mother, as one being an idiot, with not sufficient common sense to teach her that it is necessary to wash her children all over and clean, and not to feed them habitually on plum-cake and lobster-sauce?

Tuition is a good thing—in moderation. It is, perhaps, most needed where intuition is lacking. But one may have too much even of a good thing. Some household hints, short ways of doing things, original ideas in working, or saving work, are often welcome. Nations in fashions, different styles of adorning the home, points that will mean time and money to the busy housewife, directions as to the making and arrangement of children's clothes, (or grown folks', either) are helpful. Good recipes, those that have common sense as one of the ingredients and would really satisfy the healthy appetite of the hungry head of the house, are all pleasant to read and convenient to remember and refer to. But minute instruction in the style of dusting your room, or a column of explicit directions as to the correct way to make your bed, are, to any sensible woman who has seen her grandmother and mother make beds and dustrooms, ridiculously superfluous teaching.

The wonder arises in the mind of the ordinary reader how the vigilant instructor herself found out all these things. And how did her mother and grandmother ever do the cooking, manage the housework, and bring up a family of children when the instructor was not there? It is frightful to contemplate the state of ignorance of domestic matters in which our foremothers lived and moved and had their being. That they ever educated their children and ruled their households, with no domestic journals to teach them, must remain a mystery to torment inquiring minds.

But the fashion change. Much in the new departure is good, sensible, interesting, instructive, and of assistance to those always looking for new ideas in housekeeping. Therefore will the wise woman, relying first on her own common sense, prove all things and hold fast to that which is good.

THE DINNER TABLE.

Dinner tables this winter are no longer to look like a fancy store on bargain day. There are to be no more plush, or silk or satin table cloths, no bewildering assortment of silver and bisque figures. It is even said that all decorations are to be flat, so it will be possible to speak to and see your vis-a-vis without dislocating your neck dodging around the monu-

mental ornaments in the middle of the table. Simplicity is to be the rage. Plain china, clear glass and silver. The only new fad is for daggers, which some hostesses have substituted for knives. These are of the finest steel, and the handles are richly chased and jeweled.

If dinner is to be served a la russe, that is everything handed by the servants, the table is prepared as follows:

When the cloth is laid arrange the colored mat, or "runner," as it is now called, in its place evenly down the middle. On this set the fruit, flowers, dried ginger, salted almonds or bon bons, all in cut glass, silver or fancy china dishes. According to Good Housekeeping, which gives these directions, the runner is optional, but it is very effective.

Now measure with the hand from the edge of the table to the end of the middle finger and place the first glass. Continue this measurement around the table for each goblet, beside which group the silver and champagne glasses, if wines are served. Then set a plate at each place, large enough to hold the majolica oyster plate of the first course, which is removed with the oyster plate. Now arrange three forks on the left (one of these is the oyster fork) and two knives on the right (the larger of the two being used for meat). The soup spoon and napkin are also placed on the right. Fold the napkin in a three cornered pyramid in which lay a roll of bread, and before each plate place a small salt cellar, either of silver, cut glass or fine china. If a menu is used it is laid either in front or at the side of the plate, beside these. Nothing should be placed upon the table (unless indeed it be a grand dinner), as everything is passed by the maids, and arranged for before-hand on the sideboard. An extra supply of knives, forks, spoons, sauce ladles, dessert forks, spoons and knives, wine glasses, dinner plates and napkins should be set ready.

RECIPES.

Wedding Cake—Four pounds of flour, three of butter, three of sugar, four of currants, two of raisins, two dozen eggs, one ounce of mace and three nutmegs, a little citron and a little molasses. Bake three hours and toward the last of the time keep the loaves covered with a paper.

Silver Cake—Two teaspoons of powdered white sugar, one cup of white butter, whites of six eggs beaten to a stiff froth, sufficient flour to make a cake batter; add good baking powder to the flour if desired; flavor with essence of vanilla. First rub the butter and sugar to a cream then add the other ingredients. Bake in a quick oven.

Fruit Cake—One cup brown sugar, half cup butter, beat together one cup sweet milk, half cup molasses, two eggs, three cups flour, one teaspoonful each of allspice and ground cloves, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, half a nutmeg, one pound of raisins, one cup currants (rub them in flour before using) two tablespoonfuls of cream tartar and one of soda.

The following recipe will be found convenient for making two or three mice pies from the remnants of a roast of beef: One cupful of chopped meat (one quarter of it fat), two cupfuls of apple, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of ground allspice, half a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, one cupful of sugar, half a cupful of raisins, half a cupful of currants, one cupful of cider, or, if one has no cider, use the same amount of cider vinegar and water mixed—any one-half of each.